

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

FRANK EDUCATION.—A correspondent of a New Orleans paper says, in the great respect, upbraid, and commingling of races and ideas in America—this crude creation as it were, of a new world—it is not surprising that women should be greatly misled, nor that the threshold of a great mistake in attempting to solve the problem of her existence.

Americans admit that woman holds the throne of the world, that the husband is the ruler of the wife, the boss of the family, and the daughter, as the monitor of future households, demands a limited education. In literary matters woman is allowed the same wide freedom granted to all other things, and the result is that she has attained distinguished success in domains monopolized by man, while her efforts, even in those seemingly most incongruous, are looked upon with somewhat of that available tolerance which moves a parent when listening to the verbal absurdities of a prattling child.

There is in this much that is gratifying, yet there is a vagueness that is bewildering, and American women have not yet learned how to appreciate or make the most of their advantages. They stand, as it were, in the early dawn of the threshold of a great mistake in which they have been induced as priestesses, the glories of which, though imperfectly revealed by the rising sun, are in grandeur at once magnificent and overwhelming.

In the very nature of things man has been, is, and will be, the lord of creation; it is impossible that women should ever wrest the sceptre, jealous of this as men have often seemed, and plot for it as often as misguided women may. She is the greatest glory upon the stage of human existence, and, for her own, or she is the most meet of help for him this side of Heaven, and the histories of all nations show that their degradation or elevation has been in exact proportion to that of their women.

Women need an education which will fit them for discharging, in the earliest and most perfect manner, the multifarious duties of home and which, in case they desire it, may materially assist them in undertaking any business in which they may see fit to engage. Women are eminently practical, and when convinced of the useful or adorning qualities of an attainment, apply themselves to acquire it with such assiduity as to overcome all obstacles.

That there is some intrinsic fault in the present mode of literary education is evidenced by the indifference of parents to the pursuit of a thorough course of study by their daughters, and by the glaze with which those who have pursued the prescribed routine shelve their books on leaving school and declare their "education finished." The great fault of education florishes a brief period after the abandonment of the literary, to in turn meek idiom at the hymeneal altar.

Domestic education is too often delayed until married life forces it upon an unwilling pupil, who, if possible, turns over the responsibility of her domestic establishment to the home comfort of her husband, and the care of her children, to the indifference and ignorance of heretofore. If this shifting of the responsibility is impracticable she enters upon the performance in a maze of bewilderment, the crowding duties of a mother, and mother too often sinking the refined, educated, and even educated bride into the plodding, inelegant, and even stolid matron.

A perfect education should combine harmonies, and through life retain the literary, ornamental, and domestic acquirements, so that each should serve its proper end, to make homelife comfortable, attractive, and refining—that physically, morally, and intellectually she should always progress.

Women should set out in life with the resolution to never grow old in body or mind. They must advance with the times, and take care to advance with a well-organized, intellectual, ever increasing in ability, and hearts ever open to the genial sunshine, and enlarging in their capacity to receive blessings in the train of every good thing.

Good health is the most essential requisite in carrying out the principles of any education, as early as practicable woman should be taught her physiological structure, that she may thoroughly understand the reasons for the rules that govern the body, and that of body she can only hope for a clear intellect and permanent beauty of person. Ladies who obstinately persist in unhealthy habits, despite commands and warnings, are rarely so foolish as to preserve after the physiological laws that govern their own body, and the nature of the physical system they are perpetrating. This intelligence is also lacking in its application in the nursery and sick room. With it she understands the doctor's brief order, without it she is often aided at fault and guilty of error.

In the school education the literary obtains too of the school-room, but the foundations on which the pupil must erect her storehouse of knowledge and fill it by reading. The little girl should be given those charming works of Abbott and others who take her in a fairy career in a voyage around the world, the world, and not those mythical realms which her geography tells her about. The older pupils should also have placed in their hands entertaining and instructive works in reference to the studies they are pursuing, thus she officially learns the world, the world, and corrupting novels which at present form so large a part of the literature and education of American women. The matron should never allow her literary acquirements to become stagnant. If her time is limited, she should at least devote a few accessible some work of value, a short line of poetry, and be rendered more familiar and instructive than any amount of crowded reading. Above all, read novels and sedition, and be guarded in her choice. For the least, they take time which might otherwise have been appropriated to increasing your stores of useful knowledge; and, to say the most of them, are too frequently of a coarse and degrading nature, and tend to enervate the intellect when it is confined to the legitimate sphere of expressing the thoughts of the writer. This end can be best attained by commencing too early to read fiction, and too ignorant to read the instrument by which the work is accomplished. In this connection a retrospect of the history of the Circassians may be timely. A Russian estimate a few years ago gave the total population as about 400,000; but as nearly as can be judged from the number of refugees now claiming the protec-

tion to lead to God for the spring of all her actions and the end of all her aspirations, the most perfect education is but the setting within the jewel. To relegate the study to that original purity to which her faculties are predestined, and to which, in time, she shall restore it, should be the centre around which should revolve all her acquirements, for she has the inspiring promise, that, though "the serpent brise her braid," she shall be "a youth of gold" subside into an "age of iron," or some corresponding insipidity, but a youth of industry should find the matron growing in capacity, wealth in mental resources, and more the more the more the youth of her wrinkled brow, the bluish of youthful beauty. Never educated, forever educating, till called from this earthly school to her home beyond the stars.

Mexico's New Heir.—As crowns, imperial or royal, are not to be had every day, the Philadelphia Press says one might ask why should Maximilian have paused for several months before accepting that of the newly-constituted Empire of Mexico? In Austria, with only a nephew between him and the succession, Maximilian would always have been an important personage. He had shown some promise as a ruler of the empire, and was admitted to be (for his years, and with the limited experience he could have had in such a small marine as that of Austria), a passable naval officer. In the event of his older brother, the Emperor Francis Joseph, dying without issue, Maximilian would succeed him. That brother, however, is not thirty-four years old, and, as we have said, he has a Russian Imperial, called the Archduke Rudolph, after the form of the dynasty, who is in his sixth year, and as likely to live as any other child of his age. Evidently, then, that Maximilian's chance of becoming Emperor of Austria is not much. Still, there is a chance. Maximilian reckoned on it when he hesitated to accept the crown of Mexico, and had plenty of time for consideration, seeing that as late as 1861, weeks before the invading French were in Mexico, Napoleon the Third had privately offered to put Maximilian at the head of the empire which he had predetermined to found, on the ruin of a republic, beyond the Atlantic. If popular rumour be true, his pecuniary emoluments had some share in inducing him to accept his new position in Mexico, provided that in doing so he did not jeopardize his rights and expectations in Austria.

The patrimonial property of the House of Austria was consolidated; if not created, during the reign of the Empress Maria Theresa. A large portion of it was then set aside for extraordinary requirements of the different emperors of the dynasty. For example, the debt of the Emperor Joseph II. was paid, and Parma received from that source a large income which could not figure in the budgets of Austria. The *Almshaus* *Gotha* paid down \$3,729,350 as the amount payable in 1863, for the Emperor of Austria's civil list, and this does not include the large allowances to the deposed Austro-Italian grand dukes. When an Austrian Emperor dies, his children, in marriage, do not formally renounce his claims and undertake not to raise for herself or for her descendants of either sex any pretensions to the crown of Austria, but in fact, in doing so, they do not jeopardize his rights and expectations in Austria.

The patrimonial property of the House of Austria was consolidated; if not created, during the reign of the Empress Maria Theresa. A large portion of it was then set aside for extraordinary requirements of the different emperors of the dynasty. For example, the debt of the Emperor Joseph II. was paid, and Parma received from that source a large income which could not figure in the budgets of Austria. The *Almshaus* *Gotha* paid down \$3,729,350 as the amount payable in 1863, for the Emperor of Austria's civil list, and this does not include the large allowances to the deposed Austro-Italian grand dukes. When an Austrian Emperor dies, his children, in marriage, do not formally renounce his claims and undertake not to raise for herself or for her descendants of either sex any pretensions to the crown of Austria, but in fact, in doing so, they do not jeopardize his rights and expectations in Austria.

Domestic education is too often delayed until married life forces it upon an unwilling pupil, who, if possible, turns over the responsibility of her domestic establishment to the home comfort of her husband, and the care of her children, to the indifference and ignorance of heretofore. If this shifting of the responsibility is impracticable she enters upon the performance in a maze of bewilderment, the crowding duties of a mother, and mother too often sinking the refined, educated, and even educated bride into the plodding, inelegant, and even stolid matron.

A perfect education should combine harmonies, and through life retain the literary, ornamental, and domestic acquirements, so that each should serve its proper end, to make homelife comfortable, attractive, and refining—that physically, morally, and intellectually she should always progress.

Women should set out in life with the resolution to never grow old in body or mind. They must advance with the times, and take care to advance with a well-organized, intellectual, ever increasing in ability, and hearts ever open to the genial sunshine, and enlarging in their capacity to receive blessings in the train of every good thing.

Good health is the most essential requisite in carrying out the principles of any education, as early as practicable woman should be taught her physiological structure, that she may thoroughly understand the reasons for the rules that govern the body, and that of body she can only hope for a clear intellect and permanent beauty of person. Ladies who obstinately persist in unhealthy habits, despite commands and warnings, are rarely so foolish as to preserve after the physiological laws that govern their own body, and the nature of the physical system they are perpetrating. This intelligence is also lacking in its application in the nursery and sick room. With it she understands the doctor's brief order, without it she is often aided at fault and guilty of error.

In the school education the literary obtains too of the school-room, but the foundations on which the pupil must erect her storehouse of knowledge and fill it by reading. The little girl should be given those charming works of Abbott and others who take her in a fairy career in a voyage around the world, the world, and not those mythical realms which her geography tells her about. The older pupils should also have placed in their hands entertaining and instructive works in reference to the studies they are pursuing, thus she officially learns the world, the world, and corrupting novels which at present form so large a part of the literature and education of American women. The matron should never allow her literary acquirements to become stagnant. If her time is limited, she should at least devote a few accessible some work of value, a short line of poetry, and be rendered more familiar and instructive than any amount of crowded reading. Above all, read novels and sedition, and be guarded in her choice. For the least, they take time which might otherwise have been appropriated to increasing your stores of useful knowledge; and, to say the most of them, are too frequently of a coarse and degrading nature, and tend to enervate the intellect when it is confined to the legitimate sphere of expressing the thoughts of the writer. This end can be best attained by commencing too early to read fiction, and too ignorant to read the instrument by which the work is accomplished. In this connection a retrospect of the history of the Circassians may be timely. A Russian estimate a few years ago gave the total population as about 400,000; but as nearly as can be judged from the number of refugees now claiming the protec-

tion of a friendly government, remaining 100,000 more have since perished in the desperate encounters which have crimsoned every valley of their mountain land. Belying warnings from choice, and agricultural only from necessity, and always evincing a passionate attachment to their native rock, the Russians have retired before them in many a contest. The struggle to effect their reduction has been unceasing since the year 1830, when Georgia was annexed to the dominions of the Czar; but it was not till 1832, when a chieftain named Kasi Molai, aided by the youthful Shamyl, organized a formidable resistance. At the end of ten years Kasi was slain, and Shamyl, which was taken by storm, and every one of its defenders had perished. The brave Shamyl was elected his successor, and continued to conflict with varying fortunes. He was one of the most remarkable men that the world has produced. Uttering himself the characters of a warrior and a priest, he commanded the reverence, while he wielded the passions of his people. They loved, revered, and obeyed him implicitly. His loss was their death blow, since from his capture dates the downfall to final annihilation of Shamyl, with his family, only a few escaped, and the rest were put to death. The Russian army, which was a place in Russia, still under military surveillance, but enjoying the prerogatives of a noble captivity.

The scenes attending the arrival of the Circassian refugees on the shores of the Buxia, and the famine and pestilence which followed, were a scene of horror. The Circassians, who were a place in Russia, still under military surveillance, but enjoying the prerogatives of a noble captivity.

tion of a friendly government, remaining 100,000 more have since perished in the desperate encounters which have crimsoned every valley of their mountain land. Belying warnings from choice, and agricultural only from necessity, and always evincing a passionate attachment to their native rock, the Russians have retired before them in many a contest. The struggle to effect their reduction has been unceasing since the year 1830, when Georgia was annexed to the dominions of the Czar; but it was not till 1832, when a chieftain named Kasi Molai, aided by the youthful Shamyl, organized a formidable resistance. At the end of ten years Kasi was slain, and Shamyl, which was taken by storm, and every one of its defenders had perished. The brave Shamyl was elected his successor, and continued to conflict with varying fortunes. He was one of the most remarkable men that the world has produced. Uttering himself the characters of a warrior and a priest, he commanded the reverence, while he wielded the passions of his people. They loved, revered, and obeyed him implicitly. His loss was their death blow, since from his capture dates the downfall to final annihilation of Shamyl, with his family, only a few escaped, and the rest were put to death. The Russian army, which was a place in Russia, still under military surveillance, but enjoying the prerogatives of a noble captivity.

The scenes attending the arrival of the Circassian refugees on the shores of the Buxia, and the famine and pestilence which followed, were a scene of horror. The Circassians, who were a place in Russia, still under military surveillance, but enjoying the prerogatives of a noble captivity.

The scenes attending the arrival of the Circassian refugees on the shores of the Buxia, and the famine and pestilence which followed, were a scene of horror. The Circassians, who were a place in Russia, still under military surveillance, but enjoying the prerogatives of a noble captivity.

The scenes attending the arrival of the Circassian refugees on the shores of the Buxia, and the famine and pestilence which followed, were a scene of horror. The Circassians, who were a place in Russia, still under military surveillance, but enjoying the prerogatives of a noble captivity.

The scenes attending the arrival of the Circassian refugees on the shores of the Buxia, and the famine and pestilence which followed, were a scene of horror. The Circassians, who were a place in Russia, still under military surveillance, but enjoying the prerogatives of a noble captivity.

The scenes attending the arrival of the Circassian refugees on the shores of the Buxia, and the famine and pestilence which followed, were a scene of horror. The Circassians, who were a place in Russia, still under military surveillance, but enjoying the prerogatives of a noble captivity.

The scenes attending the arrival of the Circassian refugees on the shores of the Buxia, and the famine and pestilence which followed, were a scene of horror. The Circassians, who were a place in Russia, still under military surveillance, but enjoying the prerogatives of a noble captivity.

The scenes attending the arrival of the Circassian refugees on the shores of the Buxia, and the famine and pestilence which followed, were a scene of horror. The Circassians, who were a place in Russia, still under military surveillance, but enjoying the prerogatives of a noble captivity.

The scenes attending the arrival of the Circassian refugees on the shores of the Buxia, and the famine and pestilence which followed, were a scene of horror. The Circassians, who were a place in Russia, still under military surveillance, but enjoying the prerogatives of a noble captivity.

The scenes attending the arrival of the Circassian refugees on the shores of the Buxia, and the famine and pestilence which followed, were a scene of horror. The Circassians, who were a place in Russia, still under military surveillance, but enjoying the prerogatives of a noble captivity.

The scenes attending the arrival of the Circassian refugees on the shores of the Buxia, and the famine and pestilence which followed, were a scene of horror. The Circassians, who were a place in Russia, still under military surveillance, but enjoying the prerogatives of a noble captivity.

The scenes attending the arrival of the Circassian refugees on the shores of the Buxia, and the famine and pestilence which followed, were a scene of horror. The Circassians, who were a place in Russia, still under military surveillance, but enjoying the prerogatives of a noble captivity.

The scenes attending the arrival of the Circassian refugees on the shores of the Buxia, and the famine and pestilence which followed, were a scene of horror. The Circassians, who were a place in Russia, still under military surveillance, but enjoying the prerogatives of a noble captivity.

The scenes attending the arrival of the Circassian refugees on the shores of the Buxia, and the famine and pestilence which followed, were a scene of horror. The Circassians, who were a place in Russia, still under military surveillance, but enjoying the prerogatives of a noble captivity.

The scenes attending the arrival of the Circassian refugees on the shores of the Buxia, and the famine and pestilence which followed, were a scene of horror. The Circassians, who were a place in Russia, still under military surveillance, but enjoying the prerogatives of a noble captivity.

The scenes attending the arrival of the Circassian refugees on the shores of the Buxia, and the famine and pestilence which followed, were a scene of horror. The Circassians, who were a place in Russia, still under military surveillance, but enjoying the prerogatives of a noble captivity.

The scenes attending the arrival of the Circassian refugees on the shores of the Buxia, and the famine and pestilence which followed, were a scene of horror. The Circassians, who were a place in Russia, still under military surveillance, but enjoying the prerogatives of a noble captivity.

The scenes attending the arrival of the Circassian refugees on the shores of the Buxia, and the famine and pestilence which followed, were a scene of horror. The Circassians, who were a place in Russia, still under military surveillance, but enjoying the prerogatives of a noble captivity.

The scenes attending the arrival of the Circassian refugees on the shores of the Buxia, and the famine and pestilence which followed, were a scene of horror. The Circassians, who were a place in Russia, still under military surveillance, but enjoying the prerogatives of a noble captivity.

The scenes attending the arrival of the Circassian refugees on the shores of the Buxia, and the famine and pestilence which followed, were a scene of horror. The Circassians, who were a place in Russia, still under military surveillance, but enjoying the prerogatives of a noble captivity.

The scenes attending the arrival of the Circassian refugees on the shores of the Buxia, and the famine and pestilence which followed, were a scene of horror. The Circassians, who were a place in Russia, still under military surveillance, but enjoying the prerogatives of a noble captivity.

The scenes attending the arrival of the Circassian refugees on the shores of the Buxia, and the famine and pestilence which followed, were a scene of horror. The Circassians, who were a place in Russia, still under military surveillance, but enjoying the prerogatives of a noble captivity.

REAL ESTATE.

Nelson County Farm for Sale.
A fine farm, with a large house, and a large tract of land, for sale. The farm is situated in Nelson County, and is a very desirable place for a residence. The house is a large, comfortable one, and the land is well cultivated. The price is \$10,000. For particulars, apply to J. B. Lewis, at the office of the Journal.

For Sale.
A fine farm, with a large house, and a large tract of land, for sale. The farm is situated in Nelson County, and is a very desirable place for a residence. The house is a large, comfortable one, and the land is well cultivated. The price is \$10,000. For particulars, apply to J. B. Lewis, at the office of the Journal.

For Rent.
A fine farm, with a large house, and a large tract of land, for sale. The farm is situated in Nelson County, and is a very desirable place for a residence. The house is a large, comfortable one, and the land is well cultivated. The price is \$10,000. For particulars, apply to J. B. Lewis, at the office of the Journal.

For Sale.
A fine farm, with a large house, and a large tract of land, for sale. The farm is situated in Nelson County, and is a very desirable place for a residence. The house is a large, comfortable one, and the land is well cultivated. The price is \$10,000. For particulars, apply to J. B. Lewis, at the office of the Journal.

For Sale.
A fine farm, with a large house, and a large tract of land, for sale. The farm is situated in Nelson County, and is a very desirable place for a residence. The house is a large, comfortable one, and the land is well cultivated. The price is \$10,000. For particulars, apply to J. B. Lewis, at the office of the Journal.

For Sale.
A fine farm, with a large house, and a large tract of land, for sale. The farm is situated in Nelson County, and is a very desirable place for a residence. The house is a large, comfortable one, and the land is well cultivated. The price is \$10,000. For particulars, apply to J. B. Lewis, at the office of the Journal.

For Sale.
A fine farm, with a large house, and a large tract of land, for sale. The farm is situated in Nelson County, and is a very desirable place for a residence. The house is a large, comfortable one, and the land is well cultivated. The price is \$10,000. For particulars, apply to J. B. Lewis, at the office of the Journal.

For Sale.
A fine farm, with a large house, and a large tract of land, for sale. The farm is situated in Nelson County, and is a very desirable place for a residence. The house is a large, comfortable one, and the land is well cultivated. The price is \$10,000. For particulars, apply to J. B. Lewis, at the office of the Journal.

For Sale.
A fine farm, with a large house, and a large tract of land, for sale. The farm is situated in Nelson County, and is a very desirable place for a residence. The house is a large, comfortable one, and the land is well cultivated. The price is \$10,000. For particulars, apply to J. B. Lewis, at the office of the Journal.

For Sale.
A fine farm, with a large house, and a large tract of land, for sale. The farm is situated in Nelson County, and is a very desirable place for a residence. The house is a large, comfortable one, and the land is well cultivated. The price is \$10,000. For particulars, apply to J. B. Lewis, at the office of the Journal.

For Sale.
A fine farm, with a large house, and a large tract of land, for sale. The farm is situated in Nelson County, and is a very desirable place for a residence. The house is a large, comfortable one, and the land is well cultivated. The price is \$10,000. For particulars, apply to J. B. Lewis, at the office of the Journal.

For Sale.
A fine farm, with a large house, and a large tract of land, for sale. The farm is situated in Nelson County, and is a very desirable place for a residence. The house is a large, comfortable one, and the land is well cultivated. The price is \$10,000. For particulars, apply to J. B. Lewis, at the office of the Journal.

For Sale.
A fine farm, with a large house, and a large tract of land, for sale. The farm is situated in Nelson County, and is a very desirable place for a residence. The house is a large, comfortable one, and the land is well cultivated. The price is \$10,000. For particulars, apply to J. B. Lewis, at the office of the Journal.

For Sale.
A fine farm, with a large house, and a large tract of land, for sale. The farm is situated in Nelson County, and is a very desirable place for a residence. The house is a large, comfortable one, and the land is well cultivated. The price is \$10,000. For particulars, apply to J. B. Lewis, at the office of the Journal.

For Sale.
A fine farm, with a large house, and a large tract of land, for sale. The farm is situated in Nelson County, and is a very desirable place for a residence. The house is a large, comfortable one, and the land is well cultivated. The price is \$10,000. For particulars, apply to J. B. Lewis, at the office of the Journal.

For Sale.
A fine farm, with a large house, and a large tract of land, for sale. The farm is situated in Nelson County, and is a very desirable place for a residence. The house is a large, comfortable one, and the land is well cultivated. The price is \$10,000. For particulars, apply to J. B. Lewis, at the office of the Journal.

For Sale.
A fine farm, with a large house, and a large tract of land, for sale. The farm is situated in Nelson County, and is a very desirable place for a residence. The house is a large, comfortable one, and the land is well cultivated. The price is \$10,000. For particulars, apply to J. B. Lewis, at the office of the Journal.

For Sale.
A fine farm, with a large house, and a large tract of land, for sale. The farm is situated in Nelson County, and is a very desirable place for a residence. The house is a large, comfortable one, and the land is well cultivated. The price is \$10,000. For particulars, apply to J. B. Lewis, at the office of the Journal.

For Sale.
A fine farm, with a large house, and a large tract of land, for sale. The farm is situated in Nelson County, and is a very desirable place for a residence. The house is a large, comfortable one, and the land is well cultivated. The price is \$10,000. For particulars, apply to J. B. Lewis, at the office of the Journal.

For Sale.
A fine farm, with a large house, and a large tract of land, for sale. The farm is situated in Nelson County, and is a very desirable place for a residence. The house is a large, comfortable one, and the land is well cultivated. The price is \$10,000. For particulars, apply to J. B. Lewis, at the office of the Journal.

For Sale.
A fine farm, with a large house, and a large tract of land, for sale. The farm is situated in Nelson County, and is a very desirable place for a residence. The house is a large, comfortable one, and the land is well cultivated. The price is \$10,000. For particulars, apply to J. B. Lewis, at the office of the Journal.

For Sale.
A fine farm, with a large house, and a large tract of land, for sale. The farm is situated in Nelson County, and is a very desirable place for a residence. The house is a large, comfortable one, and the land is well cultivated. The price is \$10,000. For particulars, apply to J. B. Lewis, at the office of the Journal.

For Sale.
A fine farm, with a large house, and a large tract of land, for sale. The farm is situated in Nelson County, and is a very desirable place for a residence. The house is a large, comfortable one, and the land is well cultivated. The price is \$10,000. For particulars, apply to J. B. Lewis, at the office of the Journal.

For Sale.
A fine farm, with a large house, and a large tract of land, for sale. The farm is situated in Nelson County, and is a very desirable place for a residence. The house is a large, comfortable one, and the land is well cultivated. The price is \$10,000. For particulars, apply to J. B. Lewis, at the office of the Journal.

For Sale.
A fine farm, with a large house, and a large tract of land, for sale. The farm is situated in Nelson County, and is a very desirable place for a residence. The house is a large, comfortable one, and the land is well cultivated. The price is \$10,000. For particulars, apply to J. B. Lewis, at the office of the Journal.

For Sale.
A fine farm, with a large house, and a large tract of land, for sale. The farm is situated in Nelson County, and is a very desirable place for a residence. The house is a large, comfortable one, and the land is well cultivated. The price is \$10,000. For particulars, apply to J. B. Lewis, at the office of the Journal.

For Sale.
A fine farm, with a large house, and a large tract of land, for sale. The farm is situated in Nelson County, and is a very desirable place for a residence. The house is a large, comfortable one, and the land is well cultivated. The price is \$10,000. For particulars, apply to J. B. Lewis, at the office of the Journal.

For Sale.
A fine farm, with a large house, and a large tract of land, for sale. The farm is situated in Nelson County, and is a very desirable place for a residence. The house is a large, comfortable one, and the land is well cultivated. The price is \$10,000. For particulars, apply to J. B. Lewis, at the office of the Journal.

For Sale.
A fine farm, with a large house, and a large tract of land, for sale. The farm is situated in Nelson County, and is a very desirable place for a residence. The house is a large, comfortable one, and the land is well cultivated. The price is \$10,000. For particulars, apply to J. B. Lewis, at the office of the Journal.

For Sale.
A fine farm, with a large house, and a large tract of land, for sale. The farm is situated in Nelson County, and is a very desirable place for a residence. The house is a large, comfortable one, and the land is well cultivated. The price is \$10,000. For particulars, apply to J. B. Lewis, at the office of the Journal.

For Sale.
A fine farm, with a large house, and a large tract of land, for sale. The farm is situated in Nelson County, and is a very desirable place for a residence. The house is a large, comfortable one, and the land is well cultivated. The price is \$10,000. For particulars, apply to J. B. Lewis, at the office of the Journal.

GROCERIES.

MITCHELL & ARMSTRONG.
Provision & Commission Merchants,
143 and 145 East Fourth street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

ABNER COOPER,
Commission Merchant,
Butter, Cheese, and Western Produce,
143 and 145 East Fourth street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

CROPPER, BATTON & CO.,
PRODUCE BROKERS,
143 and 145 East Fourth street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
143 and 145 East Fourth street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WINE AND LIQUORS.
GEORGE WELBY,
IMPORTER OF
WINE, BRANDIES, GINS, & C.
143 and 145 East Fourth street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WINE AND LIQUORS.
GEORGE WELBY,
IMPORTER OF
WINE, BRANDIES, GINS, & C.
143 and 145 East Fourth street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WINE AND LIQUORS.
GEORGE WELBY,
IMPORTER OF
WINE, BRANDIES, GINS, & C.
143 and 145 East Fourth street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WINE AND LIQUORS.
GEORGE WELBY,
IMPORTER OF
WINE, BRANDIES, GINS, & C.
143 and 145 East Fourth street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WINE AND LIQUORS.
GEORGE WELBY,
IMPORTER OF
WINE, BRANDIES, GINS, & C.
143 and 145 East Fourth street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WINE AND LIQUORS.
GEORGE WELBY,
IMPORTER OF
WINE, BRANDIES, GINS, & C.
143 and 145 East Fourth street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WINE AND LIQUORS.
GEORGE WELBY,
IMPORTER OF
WINE, BRANDIES, GINS, & C.
143 and 145 East Fourth street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WINE AND LIQUORS.
GEORGE WELBY,
IMPORTER OF
WINE, BRANDIES, GINS, & C.
143 and 145 East Fourth street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WINE AND LIQUORS.
GEORGE WELBY,
IMPORTER OF
WINE, BRANDIES, GINS, & C.
143 and 145 East Fourth street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WINE AND LIQUORS.
GEORGE WELBY,
IMPORTER OF
WINE, BRANDIES, GINS, & C.
143 and 145 East Fourth street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WINE AND LIQUORS.
GEORGE WELBY,
IMPORTER OF
WINE, BRANDIES, GINS, & C.
143 and 145 East Fourth street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WINE AND LIQUORS.
GEORGE WELBY,
IMPORTER OF
WINE, BRANDIES, GINS, & C.
143 and 145 East Fourth street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WINE AND LIQUORS.
GEORGE WELBY,
IMPORTER OF
WINE, BRANDIES, GINS, & C.
143 and 145 East Fourth street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WINE AND LIQUORS.
GEORGE WELBY,
IMPORTER OF
WINE, BRANDIES, GINS, & C.
143 and 145 East Fourth street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WINE AND LIQUORS.
GEORGE WELBY,